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It is obvious that there is no necessary relation between these different types and nationality or language.

As it is impossible to analyze, in limited space, a work like this, abounding in details, it may suffice to point out here its great importance to anthropology. An excellent bibliography concludes the work.

H. TEN KATE.

Indianer und Anglo-Amerikaner: Ein geschichtlicher Überblick, von
GEORG FRIEDERICI. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg & Sohn, 1900.
16°, 147 pp.

The author of this work is a German officer who, from long residence in this country, has been led to take an interest in Indian things. In a previous brochure he treated the subject of scalping, from the ethnologic standpoint. In this he discusses our Indian policy, or rather the general policy of the white colonists toward the aborigines of the present United States from the colonial period up to the most recent date. As all familiar with the subject are well aware, the history is a long record of aggression, massacre, and broken faith, in which every cruelty and perfidy of the savage was paralleled by the civilized conqueror. In Canada, for reasons which are explained at length, the interests of the native seem to have been better conserved, with the result that Indian outbreaks there are almost unknown. The author shows close familiarity with the literature of the subject, and every statement is substantiated by authoritative reference.

JAMES MOONEY.

Chronological History of Ancient Egypt. By ORLANDO P. SCHMIDT.
Cincinnati: George C. Shaw, 1900. 8°, 569 pp.

This "self-verifying history," which is destined to make a lasting impression in the important field of knowledge to which it is devoted, covers the vast period from the founding of the ancient kingdom by Mena (4244 B.C.) to the beginning of the Persian dynasty (525 B.C.), in all not fewer than 3719 years. Schmidt's chronology did not originate in the annals of Manetho and Eratosthenes, but was actually copied from the hieroglyphic registers and tables, although the two authorities mentioned have served as aids in the restoration. Schmidt's chronology is adjusted to the sothiac epochs, which were astronomically fixed, every one of them comprising a period of 1461 years. The author's first book is devoted to a description of the sothiac system, and shows how the reigns were adjusted to the sothiac epochs, explaining also the hidden meaning of the "epoch-titles" assumed by the "epoch-kings." These "epoch-reigns" have enabled the author to restore the chronology to a year, and the "epoch-titles" verify it beyond